# EL PASO HERALD

Supreme Court Is Far Behind in Disposing of Litigation.

SOME CASES MUST

ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22 .-Interest in the many important cases upon which the supreme court is scheduled to render decisions when it convenes from its February recess on Monday brought to light the fact today that the docket is so crowded that some of the litigants, unless their cases are advanced be-

unless their cases are advanced because of special importance, will have to wait for nearly three years before they can hope for a verdlet.

Chief justice White and his associates have been able to "speed up" in the hearing of important litigation, but they have not been able to keep pace in the preparation of decisions. In consequence over 150 cases, which have been heard, but upon which no decision has been rendered, are on the docket for the coming session. Among these are the socalled state railroad rate cases, cases involving the Among these are the socialed state railroad rate cases, cases involving the constitutionality of the newspaper publicity clause in the last postoffice bill, cases involving the constitutionality of the "white slave" act, the Wisconsin pure food law, the Intermountain rate cases, the applicability of the corporation tax to incomes on leased railroads, and the Floridalemon rate case. Some of these have been under consideration for more than a year. than a year.
Others to Be Added.

than a year.

Others to Be Added.

When the court resumes hearings on Monday several other important legal problems will be added to this long list. Among these is the question involving the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission over common carriers in Afaska, as presented in the government's suit to dissolve the alleged steamboat and rall-road trust which has a grip on the entire traffic of that territory.

The defendants in the case are the Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation company, the Canadian Pacific Railway company, and the North Pacific Wharves and Trading company. The government charges that these carriers are in a compiracy to maintain rates and divide the Alaskan traffic among themselves. The indictment was quashed by the United States district court of the first division of Alaska on the ground that it was without jurisdiction to try the case until the interstate commerce commission has passed upon the validity of the rates. From this decision an appeal was taken to the supreme court.

Another case set for hearing, on Monday, the United States against Sandoval, involves the question of govmment control over the dians in the southwest. Sandoval was indicted for bringing two quarts of champagne into the Santa Clara Pueblo in New Mexico. In his defence he at-tacked the validity of the provision in the enabling net retaining in the fedthe enabling act retaining in the federal government control over the indian lands. He alleged that the Fueblo indians hold their land by grant through the kingdom of Spain, that they were civilized indians and that the restriction was invalid. The indians themselves, who are highly intelligent and industrious, joined in the fight with the government to keep whisky out of their possessions and even sent a delegation to the president to place the deeds to their lands in his keeping that he might exercise the necessary control.

The validity of the punishment of "cadena perpetual," perpetual or life imprisonment is involved in the appeal of Juan Pico who was sentenced to Imprisonment, is involved in the appeal of Juan Pico who was sentenced to Billbid prison in Manila for life for killing a Chinaman. He protested that cadena perpetual was a cruel and unusual punishment taken from the old Spanish law and was contrary to the constitution. The Phillippine courris rejected this plea taking the view that the 'Spanish law had been misinterpreted in the Phillippine code and the cadena perpetual did not mean imprisonment with hard larbor.

The court will also pass upon the suit of grain dealers of Atlanta, Col-

prisonment with hard larbor.

The court will also pass upon the suit of grain dealers of Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and other Georgia points to put an end to the practice of the Louisville & Nashville railroad of allowing the dealers of Nashville, Teun, the privilege of rehilling or reshipping grain received from Mississippi and Ohio river points at a through rate. The interstate commerce comrate. The interstate commerce com-mission issued an order forbidding the practice on the ground that it was a discrimination in favor of Nashville against Georgia points. The commerce court enjoined the enforcement of the order on the ground that the practice was legal and was maintained for the purpose of meeting water compe

Whether the firing of the big coast defence guns over private property constitutes the taking of property without due process of law is the problem involved in the cialm of Mary R. Peabody of Cambridge, Mass., owner of the Pocahontas hotel at Kittery Point, Maine. She alleges that the guns at Fort Foster destroyed the value of the hotel property and asked for \$400,000. The court of claims held that the firing of projectiles over the lands does not constitute the taking of property and dismissed the claim. The right of the government to destroyed the lands. The right of the government to demand the punishment of individuals for fraudulent homestead proof is involved in a case of the United States agninst William George George was (Continued on next page.)

Efforts of the City to Relieve the Situation Are Proving a Failure.

FRANCE WISHES HALF WAIT THREE YEARS MILLION MORE BIRTHS

> ARIS FRANCE, Feb. 22.-The ve-Paris is greater than in any the efforts of the municipal authorities. no way has yet been found to effect any permanent improvement in street conditions. The problem is an ever present one and it grows worse every year, for Paris, strangled by the stone belt of the now useless fortifications, cannot expand, but must grow upward.

No such congestion of traffic exists in New York, London, Chicago, Berlin or Philadelphia. The municipality has sent agents to all these cities to study traffic conditions, and to count the number of vehicles passing a given point on an important street in each city, between the hours of 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. This comparison shows that 21,223 vehicles passed down the Rue de Rivoll in Paris 15,208 were counted on the Strand, in London; 14,221 on the Potsdamer Platz, Berlin; 8,665 at Fifth svenue and 38th street, New York; 6,176 on Broad street, Philadelphia, and 5,736 on Sheridan road Chicago.

Add to the large number for Paris the fact that this city has some hilly and many tortuous streets, it would appear that the regulation of traffic in Paris presents difficulties unknown elsewhere. Eventually the congestion will become so great that new streets will have to be cut to relieve it; this seems to be the only solution. sent agents to all these cities to study

women Captains of Industry.

Women Captains of Industry.

The French government, upon the recommendation of the minister of commerce, has decorated with the Legion of Honor one of the leading women dressmakers of Paris. It appears that 41-2 percent of the population of France is employed in garment making, and this industry is recognized as a great source of national wealth. The woman in question comes under the class of "captains of industry," and it is in recognition of her creative work in organizing her business that the it is in recognition of her creative work in organizing her business that the government has thus honored her.

The creative dressmaker in France is now protected legally if her ideas are stolen. She must, however, prove that her general idea, and not alone details of design, have been appropriated by a rival. To insure such protection a copy of all dress models, together with adequate descriptions, must be deposited in the French patent office. When this has been done she may bring sult for infringement of her "paented" dress.

Analyses the Decrease.

In an interesting and lucid lecture before the Society of Friends of the University of Paris, of which M. Ray-mond Poincare is president Dr. Jacques Bertillon has analyzed at length the

sertilion has analysod at length the problem of the depopulation of France. Its causes and remedies.

In 1515, suid the doctor, the French amounted to its percent of the civilred people of the world. They now represent only 16 percent, and against 16,000,600 people who speak French there are today 120,000,000 who speak English. This condition is becoming more accentuated, since in 1914 the number of deaths exceeded the number of births in France wille in other countries the excess of births over deaths kept at an average of about 12 per 1900. Some people see a remedy in efferts to decrease mortality, but the doctor declared this method to be of little or no value.

What was wanted, he said, was an extra 48,000 births every year; the present deficit involved economical consequences of the most dangerous character. Maithus was quite wrong when he attempted to show that at life's banquet there was room only for a limited number of guests. The guests, explained Dr. Bertillon, were also cooks, contributing their share of the banquet. That is why people with a high birth rate show a much more rapid economic advance than does France.

The consequences of depopulation are oven graver in the realm of intelligence and culture. Technical and scientific works, whose readers are limited in number, but which, nevertheless, mark the essential condition of progress, are necessarily published in large of the provided the voluntary and dangerous limited for the voluntary and dangerous limits of families in France.

There are many factors responsible for the voluntary and dangerous limits, and the special points and brook and the real of the voluntary and dangerous limits, and the end of the words. The vicar said green with the presence of the words are proposed to the voluntary and dangerous limits, and the voluntary and dangerous l

lor the voluntary and magnetous that it is it is clearly demonstrated by a little village in the outskirts of Dunkirk. According to the terms of a foundation dating from the 17th century, every family living within the village boundaries is entitled to 24 ares (about three-fifths of an acre) of land; the result is that births exceed deaths by 44 percent.

Instances of the birth rate being heightened by Judicious legislation are numerous, notably in Bavaria and Roumania, where by the suppression of some of the vexatious formalities attending marriage thousands of births were gained every year.

The doctor would like to see the public taught to honor and favor large families instead of subjecting them to mockery, as is so often the case now-adays. He recalled that M. Poubelle, when prefect of the Seine, would not employ any officeholder unless he had at least three children. He also thought that every mother who had four children living should be entitled to a grant of \$100. This would, no doubt, involve a large sum of money, but it must not be considered as money expended, but rather as a displacement of capital, the beneficial result of which would soon make itself felt.

Stores Are Barricaded to Prevent Windows Being Smashed by Suffragets.

OPIUM SMOKING IS BECOMING POPULAR

ONDON, Eng., Feb. 22.-London bears the appearance of a city barricaded for riots, since the er city of the world, and in spite of militant suffragets declared war on Jewelers have stationed guards outside their establishments to pull down their shutters at the first sign of a determined looking taking aim with a woman . and women carrying handbags or packages are looked upon with particular suspicion when they appear on the shopping streets.

-One of the big shipping offices on Cockspur streets, which neglected to board up its windows after being warned that the suffragets were bent on window wrecking, lost two win-dows, valued at \$500 each. Other firms, however, profited by the warning and sent hurry orders to carpenters for board protection to exposed windows. In the shopping districts many of the merchants have hired special guards who lurk about in secluded spots ready to pounce upon any suspicious looking woman who may stop to gaze into the man who may stop to gaze into the

At nightfall business London be-comes desolate with every blind down, and dark and forbidding shutters of heavy boards have taken the place of bright windows filled with displays of

retall merchandise. Opium Smoking Increases, Opium smoking is becoming so popular in London that several of the densin the Whitechapel district are said to be catering exclusively to aristocratic patrons of the pipe. Two of these were visited lately by an investigator, who found them furnished in the most luxurious manner. The victims of the

visited lately by an investigator, who found them furnished in the most luxurious manner. The victims of the habit can indulge their dreams in surroundings which should appeal to the most fastidious devotees of the drug. Shortly after dark the patrons began to arrive, stealing in furtively after leaving their carriages some distance away. A nearby tradesman declares that in the daytime no one approaches the places, which do not encourage visits at such times because of the danger of police interference.

Both of these palatial dens are run by Chinese. Low divans stand on carpets so thick and soft that no sounds of footsteps can be heard; soft silken custains hang over the doorways. No smoker need move from his couch, as numerous attendants, moving at the motion of a hand, cook the opium and prepare the pipe for each customer.

According to the investigation, the patrons of the place are business men, young men about town, and even members of noble families. Some of the visitors are merely looking for a new sensation, but most of them are hopeless victims of the habit. It is said that the dens are enormously profitable, for each smoker pays from \$7

Shipping men and immigration experts here predict that the passage of the education test for immigrants into the United States will mean a falling off of over 100,000 annually in the number of foreigners entering American

number of foreigners entering Ameri-can ports.

This means a serious loss to the steamship lines, not only because of the diminution in numbers, but also on account of the fact that they will on account of the fact that they will have to return at their expense all those who fail to pass the test. Realizing this, some of the companies are already making arrangements to subject applicants for passage to a test which will be as rigid as the examination conducted by the American officials at the port of debarkation. It is estimated here that lines carrying steerage traffic from Russia, Portugal and Italy will be the heaviest sufferers.

and Italy will be the heaviest sufferers.

Australia is also making the way of the immigrant hard, and the new Australian health certificates will bar many who would have no difficulty in getting in under the present regulations. Even once in the country the immigrant is not safe, for he remains subject to the test during his first year of residence. It is no secret here that Australia feels herself aggrieved by the class of immigrant which the British Isles is supplying, and it will cause no surprise if she discourages assisted emigration in the future. Some of the resident Australian government officials have discovered that the best type of emigrant, who neither desires her requires assistance, is going to the United States, and as Australia needs this kind of settler rather than the manual laborer, desperate efforts will be made to divert him to the Antipodes.

Maternity Benefit a Heip.

Maternity Benefit a Help.

Distrust and open hostility for the health insurance act has turned into something like joyful incredulity in the typical working class districts of London. This change of attitude has been mainly due to the payment of the maternity benefits for the operation of the sick benefits will be more gradual and not so conspicuous as the 26 shillings which is paid without question for every baby born in a working class family.

Hitherto it has been the practice of workingmen's wives to save 21 cents weekly from the food money to provide for the newcomer, and this has meant privation for the whole family. This uneconomic plan has been isueceded by the maternity benefit of the insurance act, and many families, always on the verge of hunger, find themselves relieved at a time when meney is most needed. Maternity Benefit a Help.

Suffragets Take Tips of Commanders and Don Costume That Proves Comfortable.

TO COMPLETE MARCH BY FIRST OF MARCH

N EW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 22.—On their hike from New V Washington, where they were due for a big parade on March 3, suffragets are wearing sensible walking

in consequence, decorations of every de-scription were in evidence.

These bobbed above the knapsacks of the pilgrims, wherein was stored a plethora of suffrage literature and wase-line, the first to feed the aesthetic temperament of farmers' wives along the way, and the second to mend the chaffed and blistered feat of the weary marchers. On the whole the hand, be-fore its start from New York made a very business like and military show. ery business like and military show-

very business like and military showing.

The suit cases belonging to the marchers, with their changes of linen, more vaseline and abserbent cotton, preceded them under the convoy of the advance agent of the army. Two automobiles were requared for this purpose, to say nothing of the little yellow wagon which General Jones has been so industriously painting of late on ner Long Island estate. This wagon—the same one used by the general on her proselyting pillgrimnges within the environs of the Empire City—was under command of Miss Elizabeth Freeman who is acting as scout for the suffrage host. To lend effect to the bizarre vehicle Miss Freeman garbed horself as a gypsy, in which nomadic role she will storm the hotels and houses along the line of march for accommodantons for the pilgrims. ons for the pilgrims. Must Cover 121-2 Miles Dally.

Must Cover 12 1-2 Miles Dally.

The itinerary as laid down by the leaders of the pilgrimmse makes it imperative that the army cover 12 1-2 miles per day in order to reach Washisgton on March 1. No restrictions have been pinced on desertion and any woman becoming weary of the dally hike is at liberty to leave the ranks.

Ovations and entertainments will be

Ovations and entertainments will be tesdered the marchers at most of the cities along the line of murch, though cade of women will be official. A cavalcade of women will meet the army at Baltimore, and escort it to the nation's aptial.
The itinerary for the remainder of the journey follows:
Harve de Grace, Md. Feb. 22.
Abington, evening, Feb. 22.
Chuse, evening, Feb. 24.
Baltimore, evening, Feb. 25.
Baltimore, rest, Feb. 26.
Laurel, evening, Feb. 27.
Washington, evening, Feb. 28 or larch 1.

the farmer gets is enough. What they would like to see is a consumer's price that would add only a reasonable percentage to the farmer's price. There are others who think that if the middleman could be eliminated and the intermediary of exchange, whereby the consumer gives his money and the consumer gives his money and the farmer his products, could be two cooperative organizations, one to buy and one to sell—one representing the consumer and the other the producer—the cost of living might be materially reduced.

Profit in Erres.

Profit is Eggs.

A picture of what reduction might be made is to be gathered from a statement with reference to market conditions in New York. Farmers sold \$17,000,000 worth of eggs in that city last year. When they reached the consumer he paid \$28,000,000 for them. The farmers received \$1.825,000 for the cabbage they sold in (\$000am; the consumer hought it for \$5,125.600. The price of milk was magnified until the \$23,000,000 the farmers got for it amounted to \$45,000,000 when the consumers paid for it. Potatoes, which netted the farmers \$8,000,000, cost the consumers \$60,000,000 to more than \$8,000,000 while going from producer to consumer.

Government Plans Division of Markets to Reduce the Living Cost.

WOULD MAKE GREAT SAVING ANNUALLY

(By Frederic J. Haskin.) ASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22-

The agricultural appropriation bill, as it passed the house of representatives this year, con-Most of the hikers had taken the tip tains a provision appropriating \$50,000 Most of the hikers had taken the tip of General Rogalle Jones and Colonel Ida Craft in regard to the type of costumes most comfortable for road work. Cordurally shirts and Norfolk Jackets, therefore were in the ascendancy, while large shoes—"shoes easy to the feet—were everywhere conspicuous.

The famous canton flannel cloak, designed by the doughty general as a result of her Abany tramp, was also included in most of the marching equipments, while the stayes that were found of so much assistance on that historic march went far toward lending a tone of determination to the army. There was no decree as to the head gear best calculated to withstand the rain and snow and sunshine of the march, and in consequence, decorations of every description were in evidence.

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The famous canton flannel cloak, defect to reduce the cost of living in the United States. It is often asserted that the high cost of living springs, in large measure, from the toils levied by inc middlemen, through whose hands pass the commodities from the farm and the factory where they are produced, on their way to the consumer. With reference to the produces of the farm, it is found, wherever an investigation to make the factory where they are produced to the produces of the farm. If the produces of the farm are well satisfied. Secretary Wilson estimates that the produces of the farm are well satisfied. large measure. from the toils levied by the middlemen, through whose hands pass the commodities from the farm and the factory where they are produced, on their way to the consumer. With reference to the products of the farm, it is found, wherever an investigation is made, that if the producer gets the price the consumer pays he is well satisfied. Secretary Wilson estimates that the products of the farm are worth \$5,000,000,000 to the farmer. The consumer, he thinks, pays about \$13,000,000,000 for them. In other words, distribution represents \$7,000,000,000 and production \$6,000,000,000. The man who furnishes the land, buys the fertilizer, plants, tends and harvests the crop gets \$6 for his work and for his capital invested, where the man who markets it gets seven.

There are those who feel that the price the farmer gets is enough. What they

from producer to consumer.

Would Save Two Billions.

Would Save Two Billions.

The estimate of the actual saving to it the producers and consumers of the St United States by the institution of a proper system of markoting and the selimination of unnecessary charges by middlemen, is placed at \$2,000,000,000 a year, aAssuming that this would be redivided equally het ween the producer and consumer, the farmers of the country would average \$200 a year each in added profits, while the consumer in (Continued on next page.)

New High School Will Accommodate 5900 Pupils; Teach Practical Things.

RESTAURANTS ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE

TEW YORK, N. Y., Feb. 22.-What is considered the world's most of New York's educational system as a result of the opening here of the city's newest high school. In the opinion of famous educators it marks the beginning of a new educational epoch. This unique school with be larger than any except a few of the great universities, having accommodations for 3900 pupils and 273 instructors. Its curriculum will include many branches of practical training on a scale not hitherto attempted. For example, there is a seven room furnished apartment, in which the students of domestic science can struggle with the problems of housekeeping under actual conditions, and a model banking institution in which the future leaders of high finance can master its intricactes in a manner never before possible. Then there are the garment factory with many sewing rooms in which management and other details of the garment trade will be taught, a bookbinding plant in which pupils may take a complete course in this industry, a minigure 'zoo' for the study of animal life, and a roof conservatory in which horticultural knowledge may be gained in regular classes.

While vocational training is provided for in many ways hitherto unattempted, the care for the physical welfare and recreation of the students has been provided for along lines equally unique. For these purposes the new school contains a theater with a seating capacity of 1500 in which histrionic ability may be accouraged, basketball courts, gymnasiums in which particular attention will be paid to the physical deficiencies of the students together with their upbuilding, shower baths and a lunch room in which particular attention will be paid to the physical deficiencies of the students together with their upbuilding, shower baths and a lunch room in which 700 pupils can eat at one time.

Water Power in a Tangle.

As the result of a situation which is they of the out water more than ordinary attention before it is finally settled, New York is now extremely busy trying to find out what if any is her policy which will at least clear up the present m uptodate school is now a part of New York's educational system as result of the opening here of the

Since then the company has invested about \$1,500,000 and planned to invest \$50,000,000 more. With the incoming of the present administration at Albany, however a bill was introduced to repeal the charter as being unconstitutional. The attorney general is of the opinion that it is, while Henry Taft, a brother of the president, is just as certain that it is not, and there the matter stands for the present at least. Meanwhile the company having spent large sums of money in good faith faces a heavy loss if its charter is revoked.

Great Pageant Planned.

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Great Pageant Planned.

Provided plans mature as now expected. New York will see next summer the greatest pageant in the history of the country, one undertaken on such an enermous scale as to make anything of the sort ever attempted seem insignificant by comparison. According to the present plans, this pageant of the world will be divided into five episodes, four of which will represent the four quarters of the earth. The north will be typified by American indians and Eskimo Scenes, the south by African scenes, the east by India and the west by Hawaii, and there will also be a grand processional. The size of the undertaking is indicated by the fact that there will be more than 20,000 people in the combined exposition and dramatic performance and 8000 performers on the stage.

(Continued on next page.)

Colquitt Wants the Texas Lawmakers Called Back as Soon as Possible.

MANY MEASURES NEED ATTENTION

USTIN, Tex., Feb. 22.-Governor Colquitt is not entirely in accord with the plan of the legislature to delay in getting down to business and resume the work for which the lawmakers were elected, which the lawmakers were elected, still he does not believe that the lives of the members should be placed in jeopardy. At his request the state health officer is making an investigation to ascertain the origin of the disease which put to fright a majority of the members of the house.

It is understood an effort is being made to get a quorum back as soon as possible so that action may be taken on the Katy constitution bill in an effort to pass it over the executive veto. It takes two-thirds of the members present in the house to override the veto.

bers present in the house to override the veto.

To Meet Monday.

Plans are now being made to obtain a quorum in the house by next Monday, and unless there is a change in the program there will likely be one. Chief clerk Long, of the house, has been instructed by speaker Terrell to wire the absent members to be on hand next Monday. There has also been some talk of placing the house under call, but this method of obtaining and maintaining a quorum is not entirely satisfactory to the 49 members who are in the city.

The governor is very anxious to have the house resume business, at it is expected he will send in a message touching on the border situation.

Back By Monday.

Replies were received vesterday

Back By Monday,

Replies were received yesterday
afternoon by speaker Terrell from a
large number of the members of the
house who were wired to return to resume business in which they advise
that they will be on hand Monday,
which means that there will be a
colorism present these

The senate spent practically all of yesterday afternoon considering a senate bill by senators Watson and Balley, providing for an increase in the salaries of the judges of the higher courts.

courts.

Senate at Work.

The bill has passed to engrossment, increasing the sularies of the chief justice of the supreme court from \$4000 to \$5000 and that of the judges of the court of criminal appeals from \$3500 to \$4500 a year. It also engrossed a bill permitting corporations owning sanitariums to acquire additional land to operate in connection with these institutions also to maintain bath houses, gymnasiums, etc. ouses, gymnasiums, etc. Studying Pending Bills.

ably studying the \$00 bills now pending in both branches. Should there be no more bills introduced, the law-makers would have more than they can accomplish for the next 60 days, it is already apparent that even by rushing with the work, there will be a large number of bills that will die on the calendar. There will be hardly two weeks left of the 50 days of the regular session when the lawmakers again begin grinding, unless they decide to prolong the session on the \$2 per day plan. This may be done for a period of two weeks, which would give them something like one month in which to wind up the present session.

To Rehest the Capitol.

The governor is in therough accord with the suggestion made by Dr. A. B. Conley, superintendent of public buildings and grounds, as to the necessity of the instalation of a new heating and plumbing plant in the state house. A recommendation along this line may be made to the legislature. The governor has obtained figures to the probable cost, and the figures show it to be \$50,000, which is much more than half been expected.

resent the four quarters of the earth. The north will be typified by American indians and Eskimo scenes, the east by India and the west by Hawali, and he wast by Hawali, and the west by Hawali, and the west by Hawali, and the west by the fact that there will be more than 20,000 people in the combined exposition and dramatic performance and \$000 performers on the stage, the case in most of New York's Advictions, this will be tried elsewhere before coming to this city, and no less a place than Chicago has been selected for its tryout. Curjously, enough New York with practically every kind of attraction yet invented knows little or nothing about pageants and the As are rate New York is already interested in the possibility of seeing for the first time a real pageant of enormous proportions since anything really new is the one thing calculated to arouse, the paded amusement serker here.

Restaurant owners received a rude plow here this week and owners of hats, overcoats and umbrellas long sought for protection through a decision of the appellate division of the appellate division of the appellate division of the appellate division of the appellate of the contrary restaurant owners are responsible for hats, overcoats and umbrellas unless they were checked. For many decades the customer has patiently borne the burden thus imposed of keeplar one eye on his zaraments when they belong to their customers.

All over, the country the practice has obtained for years in resultants and cafes of displaying significants of the resolution is to amend the constitution so as to change the length of the captural of the contrary restaurant owners are responsible for hats, overcoats and umbrellas unless they were checked. For many decades the customer has patiently borne the burden thus imposed of keeplar one eye on his zaraments and the other on his food. Now, however, as pinned to the contrary restaurant owners are responsible for his recast his coat and hat which he casefully placed upon a book behind him are missing at the end, i

(Continued on next page.)

## MARTINEZ COULDN'T TAKE AMBASSADORSHIP

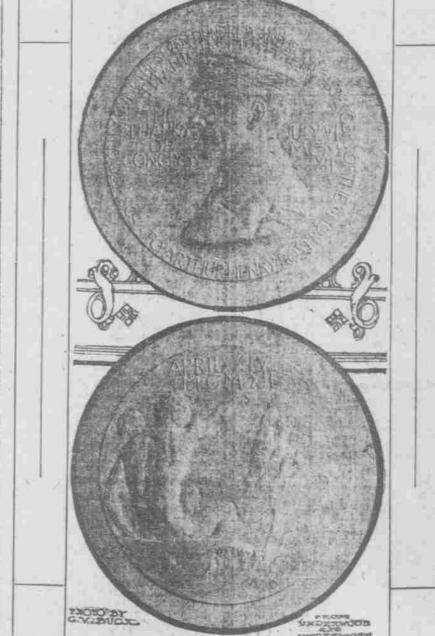
LTHOUGH the name of Felix Martinez has been favorably mentioned in A many quarters as the possible ambassador of the United States to Mexico, he will not have the job. Discussing this, Mr. Martines said:

"Even if the president of the United States were to appoint me as ambassador to Mexico. I could not accept the post. I have written to my friends in congress requesting them not to present my name for the place. I appreciate the efforts that my friends have made in my behalf, but, even if the president should name me. I could not accept the place."

It is known that many El Pascans, New Mexicans and others have proposed

the name of Martinez, and eastern papers have published editorials favoring his appointment and suggesting that it would be a good thing. Locally he has had much support and not only here, but in the east his selection as the man to represent this country has frequently been favorably commented upon.

### President Taft To Give Medal To Capt. Rostron



STANDERWOODS Two Views of the Gold Medal-President Tafi Will Present It to the Heroic

British Skipper on March 1, Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.-Capt. Artkur H. Rostron, hero of the Titani Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—Capt. Arthur H. Rostron, here of the Titanic disaster, will be signally honored here on March I. On that date president Taft, in the presence of both houses of congress the full diplomatic corps, the heads of the army and navy, together with the social elect of the capital, will pin upon captain Rostron the gold medal awarded him by congress. This medal has been awarded less than a dozen times by congress, and is the highest recognition for heroic service the nation can bestow.

At the time the Titanic was sending out her distress calls there were other vessels nearer the doomed ship than the carpathla, which captain Rostron commanded, but he drove his vessel to the scene of the satisfraphs with top speed through fields of ice.

with top speed through fields of ice.

The awarding of the congressional medal is only one of the great honors that have been shown the intrepid seaman. His own country has given him a medal, and a purse, taised by private donation, was presented to him.

### business house, store and building in El Paso dressed up like a June bride. All down south El Paso and Oregon streets the little merchants will be asked to lineup with the bunting stuff and help to paint the town red and white, The public buildings are to be decorated by experts, the big skyscrapers will be masses of flags and the Mills building will have out more than 500 flags. The new hotel will also be decorated both inside and out and the union station, federal building and flowntown stores will have original displays of colors and cattle-

EL PASO TO BE CITY OF

E L PASO will be lit up like a horse and buggy for the Big Roundup of the Cattle Raisers' association of Texas, March 18 10 and 2001

and residences than was in evidence at the time when El Paso was the best deco-

rated city in the state. The committee is arranging to string the street inter-

sections and plazas with lights in the red, white and red colors of the convention.

But it will do more; if is preparing to carry on a militant campaign to have each

LIGHT FOR COWMEN

The decoration committee will attempt to surpass the efforts of the Taft-Diaz decorations by having more flags and bunting hung on the business houses